

Walter Reed.

● Walter Reed was born in Virginia in 1851. When he was very young he began to show signs of the love of knowledge, the force of character, the self control and the sense of honour that marked him through his whole life. When Walter was 10 years old the Civil War began. In 1866, the Reed family moved to Charlottesville, Virginia. A year later Walter entered the University of Virginia by special permission as he was only 16.

● He asked the faculty whether he would be given the degree of Doctor of Medicine if he could pass the examinations. The faculty consented, thinking it was a safe promise as the undertaking seemed impossible for a boy so young.

Walter began at once to study medicine, and nine months later he graduated, third in his class. After his graduation he went to Bellevue Hospital Medical College in N.Y. and received the degree of M.D. from it a year later. After some hospital experience he was appointed a district physician in one of the

● poorer parts of New York. Later, at the age of 22 he was made one of the five inspectors of the Board of Health in Brooklyn. In 1874 Reed 20 decided to enter the army as a surgeon.

One reason was that he wanted a future that would be secure so he could carry on scientific research.

In 1892 he was appointed Professor of Bacteriology in the Army Medical School in Washington. Reed was now a major and between 1893 and 1900, when he started the investigation of yellow fever, his most important work was the study of typhoid fever in army camps during the Spanish American War. One of the conclusions of this study was that the common house fly is a typhoid carrier.

In 1900, Major Walter Reed, Dr. James Carroll, Dr. A. Agramonte, & Dr. Jesse W. Lazear were appointed as a board of medical officers to investigate acute infectious diseases, and especially questions relating to yellow fever, on the island of Cuba.

The earliest record of yellow fever says it occurred in Central America in 1596. It was heard of in New England and appeared in St. Lucia where many thousands died. From 1793 on there were no less than 100,000 deaths from it in U.S.A.

The first thing Major Reed and his associates decided to do when they reached Cuba, was to sift the evidence that seemed to point to an insect-carrier of the disease. Insects like flies and mosquitoes had already been convicted of carrying certain other diseases. 221

The difficulty, however, was that the lower animals were not then known to suffer from yellow fever, and experiments must therefore be made with human beings. It was a tremendous responsibility deliberately to expose men to a terrible disease for which there was no specific cure. The first successful experiment was made with Dr. Carroll who allowed himself to be bitten by a mosquito which has previously bitten four yellow fever patients. For three days his life hung in the balance. He finally recovered, but Lazear, the second man to be bitten, died.

The two positive cases of Carroll and Lazear encouraged Walter Reed that he and his associates were on the right track. However he had to carefully experiment with the fact that a man who came down with yellow fever after the bite of an infected mosquito could have caught the disease in no other way. An experiment station called 'Camp Lazear' in honor of the first martyred member of the party, was established in the open country near Havana. Volunteers were called for; and, in spite of the danger, there were always men ready and willing to serve in this cause.

Two men, one in the Army and the other a government clerk 222

offered themselves to Dr. Reed. Fortunately both had severe attacks of yellow fever after submitting to the bites of infected mosquitoes. Fortunately, they recovered, as did all the men who developed yellow fever later as a result of the experiments at Camp Lazear.

By the end of 1900, the Army Commission had full proof of the way in which yellow fever is spread from the sick to the well. A person sick with yellow fever cannot give the disease to another person by contact, nor by anything he has used, such as clothing or bedding. This is what must happen: The patient, at a certain stage in this illness, is bitten by a yellow fever mosquito. For several days the mosquito is harmless, but after a certain interval she can, by her bite, give the disease to persons who have never had yellow fever before.

The discovery of Reed and his associates was at once applied by William Crawford Gorgas to the extermination of yellow fever in Havana where it had been the scourge of centuries. As a result of the wholesale destruction of yellow fever mosquitoes and the careful screening of yellow fever mosquito patients to keep mosquitoes from

biting them, this disease was wiped out in Havana by the end of 1901. Four years later, Gorgas, by freeing Panama of yellow fever, made possible the building of the Panama Canal. Later on the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation initiated a world-wide campaign against the disease. Step by step, the yellow fever mosquito was controlled throughout Central America and Mexico. To-day, yellow fever has practically disappeared from the world, except in northern Brazil and in West Africa.

The final victory cannot be won until these last two centers are controlled. Within the next few years, it is hoped and believed, the picture will be complete and the danger of yellow fever forever vanished from the earth.

The master detective in this story, Walter Reed died of acute appendicitis on Nov. 23, 1902 in Washington. It is good to know that before he died he saw the great city of Havana delivered from her ancient foe, and the way made clear for the saving of his own beloved country from a great plague.

Capt. Mac D.

Organization of National Defense.

Canada nearly same as Imperial.

Comm-in-chief. King. administered & advised by
King or G. C. in Canada (up)

Has all power over Army.

Minister of N. Def. - chief Executive Off of
all Armed forces. Resp. to Govt.

for promotions, transfers, money. Directs
everything in Armed Forces - Col. Palston

Minister for Air - Power

" " " - Mac Donald. Equal
status to Min of N. Def.

1906 - N. Def. Act - created Def Council

for Can. laid down who would compose "

Chairman - min. of N. D. + Air + Navy.

Holding office also deputy ministers of 3
Chief of General Staff also memb. of Council.

rep. Gen. Crauer. Director of Naval service +

Er. Aero Off of R.C.A.F. also on Office by
virtue of order of C. Also assoc members -

entirely Army - possibility of other 2.

Ady. Gen. Headq't. in N. D. 1/4 Master Gen

Master " of Ord. + Judge Advocate Gen.

Do Council to advise Govt all matters of
Def. of Canada.

2 Organize Army - Canada divided in 2

Mil. Dist - Off known as D.O.C. (distinct from

Directly resp. to Dept of N. D. Appointed

by it. Resp. of efficiency in his command.

To. Dist. 2.

Canada - 11 - Mil. Dist. Nos. 1-13.

Min of N. D. Administration of Can. Army. 225

Decides all questions in Army. After passed issues instructions. Actual Dist. duties of Assoc., dep's etc. Army
Can. Army - 2 parts - Act. } Proper names.
" Reserve.

Off. & soldiers - undertaken liability for service
Army before War - Permanent
Non- " Act. Militia.

- Sup. to Can. Army - 1. Royal M.C. Kingston.
2. Cadet Corps -
3. C.O.F.C. Officially Ryle Organizations.
4. Reserves (dist from A. Res)
of Officers (Gen. list - previous service, Senior up or retired)
5. Corps Reserve of Off.
6. Reserve General list

M.D. & D.D. Motor Amb. etc.

^{Halifax}
Atlantic & Pacific Command. (separate Com)
All units of army - all act. army units.
B.W.I. - Gen. under Atl. Command.

2 Divisions - Those who fight.

B. branch - general signal } serve fighting & military operations.
H.Q. " - adj. " }
Q.M.G. " - 1/4 mat " } Head q's.
M.H.O. " - Mat - of Ordnance. } Ottawa.
Control administrative branch to maintain men in field.

A.G. - Army Personnel.

Q.M.G. - All transport, overseas, convoys.
Engineering Services. Provision & Maintenance
& all operations of vehicles.

M.G.O. - Research, exp. designs. All weapons & improvements.

All branches controlled by Staff Officer.
Dep. A. S. - in charge of A. S. branch.

D. Q. M. S. - " " " Q. M. S. "

D. M. S. O - " " " M. S. O. "

Civilians - Master Gen. of Ord.

Land branch no. of services.

A. S. - Survey Service - resp. of all
geo & top. for Army Gen. to man campaigns.

A. S. - personnel.

Chap. Gen. - Chaplain Service - R. A. C. Dept.

- Graves " - record of all

casualties - record of graves, etc.

- Medical Service - R. A. M. C.

A. D. M. S. - Assit. Director of med. Service

- Pay Service - funds. R. A. Paid C.

- Provost - M. P. - Resp. of custody of

prisoners of War & safe keeping. Direction of
military traffic.

D. M. S. Labor Service. (unskilled -
prisoners of war - physically unfit.)

- Housing - billets, buildings.

- Postal

- Printing - Stationery.

- Supply & Transport. food petrol.

- Canteen - certain articles.

- Transportation. railways, boats docks.

- Work - special def. areas, engin-
eer work. buildings.

- Engineer's Store Service - despatch
of all eng. supplies.

M. S. O. - supply & maintenance of Stores.

Largest German ^{Formation} - Division - provides
field force - Off. Major - Gen. Has special
staff to assist him - 3 Off. H.S.O. I & II & III.
Rep. of all branches - on head'g. staff.

" " " services - on Div. " "

2 Intelligent Officers - On Divis. head'g.

Divisional Cavalry Reg't. - now mechanized

" Artillery " 1. Anti-tank.
2 Field Art. Reg't.

" Engineers " - 3

" Signals

3 Brigades of Infantry

" Battalion " "

Divisional R. A. Service Corps - 1. Supply - food
2. Ammunition
3. Gas.

3 Field Ambulance - Headqtr & 2 Co.

Off & Men of Equip

Army Tank Brigade. Div. - 3 Battalions
of 4 Co. of 5 Sect & 6

Army Co-operation Squadron of R. C. A. F.

3 flights - 4 Aeroplanes.

Directly under control of Army Comm.
Live info of enemy & direct target Pract.

Divisions grouped to form Corps.

Corps ^{Headqtr} more compact. - consist of
Divisional Commanders.

Transport - Adj - formation of V. C. of women
highly trained in. Team W. for
such service & R + that when
such need arises release men
from act. service. Very extensive.
Includes - M. Drill. - Advanced Auto Mech.
Maintenance Instruction. Convoy Driving.
Structure Drill - Ambly. Procedure.
Advanced First Aid. A. R. P. (gas mask
drill, & this gas chamber) Map reading
Messages. Military Law.
Nursing - Trained disciplined & assist in
M. H. relieve emergencies &
Home Nursing, M. Drill. Ad 7th Aid
Structure drill, practical exp. in civilian
hospitals. A. R. P. Blood donors clinic. "
" & military wherever shortage.

Office Ad -

Provide & R. F. C. & if needed for
Yard service all types of O. Work.
1st Aid, A. R. P. M. Drill. good & thorough
list of R + military law & duties of Officer
& N. C. O. Orderly duty.

Food Admin.

Dietitians, nutritionists, cooks, Assist.
Prepare & serve food in large quantities
" " " "

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Military Drill, A. R. P. 7th Aid. Military
Law Projects - Memorandum for Blood Donors
R +,